THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

The New Diamond Fields A Wife Poisoner's Confession.

The Quakers and the War.

Organizing a Relief Fund

The California Lottery Fever.

Weston's Weary Walk.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

More Whippings in Delaware.

THE AFRICAN DIAMOND FIELDS.

Continued Excitement-Rich Vields of Dia-monds-Immense Rush to the Diggings. The mails from Durban and Capetown, South Atrica, continue to give details of the wonderful diamond regions discovered in the Valley of the Vaal and the whole southern part of Cape Colony. The editor of the Natal Mercury has visited the country and writes from there:-We have visited, inspected, and carefully in-

quired into the workings and yield of the diamond fields, and we now most unhesitatingly declare that there has been no exaggeration whatever about the matter, but, on the contrary everything has been underrated. We assert on the authority of Messrs. Unger, Hond, and all who have made the subject their study, that the world has undoubtedly never known such diamond mines before. Mr. Unger, the dia-mond merchant from Hamburg, who has been in the trade all his life, declares that by mere surface scratchings, not mining,

are every day unearthing stones of a size and quality far superior to those found in the Brazils at a depth of twenty feet and upward; and what is more, that in the above-mentioned mines a five-carat diamond is seldom, if ever, found oftener than once in five years, while at the Vaal River fields not a day clapses without several of three, tour, five, six, up to twenty carats, and even larger, being dug out, publicly exhibited, and disposed of by the finders. The other day a superb stone of fortyeight carats was found on the widow Verrel's farm, where there had already been a yield of fifteen precious stones, worth an immense for-tune. The average yield is not less than sixty diamonds a day, all of great value. Many of the most valuable "finds" are kept secret, none caring to tempt the cupidity of strangers by such alluring baits.

People of every rank are at work with pick and shovel. The President of the Transvaal republic, Mr. Pretorius, has signed the diggers' rules, and is working away like any other

A diamond merchant came in recently from the upper diggings, a mile or so above, with a box containing two hundred diamonds, the greater portion being perfect gems, and the largest weighing 41/2 carats. There were also stones of 5, 10, and up to 20 carats. In six days had purchased four hundred diamonds. Another buyer, in a few days, had bought fifty. A party of four, in three weeks, had obtained four, one being a perfect stone of 25% carats, other, 6%, 114, and 1 carat, respectively. At Jagersfontein, above Phiel, on the Vaal, 19 diamonds had been picked up-one of 60 carats. found by a boy while working with a common pick, and scarcely a foot beneath the ground. It is of the most brilliant water, and worth a fortune.

One more fact: - A small party from Wepener, in the conquered territory, washed out a beautiful stone, a perfect gem, slightly straw-colored, of 25% carats, close to where we were at the time staying. This diamond is perfect in shape and without flaw, and made the fourth obtained in three weeks, the first being 65% carats, exhumed the first day; the second, 13 carats; the third, I carat; and two more since the large one above mentioned. These men arrived at the diggings only three weeks ago, without capital, and without previous know ledge on the subject.

A WIFE POISONER.

Woman's Influence for Evil—Confession of a Condemned Murderer in Canada. The following confession was recently made by a condemned murderer named Deacon, who is now awaiting execution at Kingston, Canada,

for the poisoning of his wife: — The confession I am about to make is made of my own free will and at my express desire. I wish it made public so that my case may be a warning to all men to flee from temptation. whenever the evil one tries to ensuare them.

I first became acquainted with Caroline Vancoughnet a year ago last February at my fatherin-law's. My wife was ill at her father's, awaiting her confinement. My wife's sister-in-law proposed for me to hire her sister, Caroline Vancoughnet, to nurse my wife. I hired her accordingly. I had very sore eyes, and Caroline insisted on nursing and attending me as well as my wife. It soon became known to me that she was in love with me. Her actions told me this. She was all the time kissing and talking of love to me. I did not at this time feel any return of affection for her. This state of affairs lasted as long as two months. My wife was quite well by this time, and we discharged her. We hired her again the next spring, as my wife was not able to attend to all the work outside and in doors. She requested me to hire Caroline Vancoughnet. I hired her, and took her to work with me in the sugar-bush. As soon as we were alone she commenced the same kind of actions as ehe carried on with me the year before at her sister's. She kept getting worse every day until I was completely led away from my wife. She told me that if I would polson my wife she would marry me in three weeks' time. She kept urging me to do this every day, and said if I did not she would. I could not even go out of the house for a few minutes without her following me and behaving improperly. My wife used to tell me that when I was absent from home she could not get any good out of Caroline, for she was always ng about me and watching for my return. Had I not had a kind, forbearing wife she would have put us both out of doors, for Caroline and I often went beyond the limits of decent be-havior right before her. My wife now told me that we had no further use for a girl, so we consulted together and discharged her. After this, whenever I had to go away from home to the store or any other place, I was sure to meet her in my way. She had by this time completely bewitched me, and had caused me to lose all the affection I ever had for my wife. Caroline used to come over to Shaw's after her work was done to see me. She asked me if I was never going to get rid of my wife. This constant urging of bers nearly set me mad, and I determined to poison my wife on the very first opportunity. The first thing I did was to buy half a drachm of strychnine from Mr. Shaw, pretending to him that I wanted it to poison foxes. I ad-

ministered the poison several times to my wife, in water and tea, but I did not give her large enough quantities to cause death until I gave it to her in the salts. As soon as my wife was dead I came to my senses, and if I could only have brought her back again to life! I would have given the whole world if it bad been in my possession. My love for my wife came back to me with double force and the illeritimate love vanished. double force, and the illegitimate love vanished. Then it was that I saw my folly. If that girl had never mentioned poisoning to me I never would have been here. I am making every prepara-tion for meeting God, and hope that my earnest desire for salvation will be acceptable to Him. I hold no malice against my fellow-men, and am satisfied that the jury did their duty in finding me guilty. I die in peace with all men, and hope God in His merey will forgive me my sins.

James Deacon.

THE LOTTERY FEVER.

Result of the Mercantile Library Drawing in San Francisco.

The San Francisco Bulletin of the 16th says:—

The lottery fever has become an epidemic, and is breaking out from one end of the State to the other, as well as in adjoining States. Evil that good may come seems to be a seductive doctrine, for the small lotteries that are shooting up under the shadow of the Mercantile Library scheme all aim to benefit the educational or some other public interest. As far as Yreka the citizens are getting up a \$13,000 scheme, with four hundred and fourteen prizes, to pay off a school-house debt, the highest prize being \$5000, the others tapering down from \$1000 to \$5. Ten thousand tickets at \$2.50 each are to be sold. Now what city will come forward with a lottery scheme to build a church or start a newspaper? None of these minor schemes pretend to legis-lative sanction, and all are liable to prosecution under the law whose operation was suspended in the case of the Mercantile Library. We do hope that the press of the State will refuse to spread this gambling infection if the officers of the law fail to do their duty. Homilies against San Francisco immorality in one column and local imitation of it in another-without an equal excuse-look curiously inconsistent. 'As the latest phase of the lottery epidemic

we quote the following paragraph from the Marysville Appeal:—
"Our enterprising neighbors in Nevada county are figuring on another lottery scheme, having for its purpose the construction of a railroad from Grass Valley to Colfax. It is proposed to distribute \$300,000 in prizes, the largest prize to be \$25,000, and the ratio offprizes and tickets to be such that the ticket-holder will have some sort of show to win. The object is a good one, and if successfully carried out will prove a great benefit to the county. Our Marysville citizens are investing to a considerable extent in the Nevada lottery already inaugurated, when, if they would heed the example set by Nevada county, they would not only keep their own money at home, but bring more money here."

THE QUAKERS AND THE WAR.

Relief for the Suffering Non-Combatants in France and Germanyi The Society of Friends in England, faithful to the sentiments of humanity and charity which have become traditional among them, have undertaken to collect and administer a subscription for the benefit of the noncombatant sufferers by the French and German war, as distinguished from soldiers relieved by the funds for the sick and wounded. The liberal efforts already made in England in this direction have not sufficed for more than partial and temporary relief, for the distress is vast and far-reaching, immense districts on the coast of France being almost devastated, and thousands of people left penniless and homeless, with winter close upon them, and no prospect of help but from foreign benevo-

In Germany, also, many extreme cases of suffering occur, and as the season advances the suffering of the destitute must increase in bitter-The action taken by the Society of Friends in England to obtain relief is characteristically wise and practical. A central committee of twenty of their members, chosen from the metropolis and provinces, sits permanently in London, and total committees have been formed in connection with them all over the kingdom. This organization is similar to that formed by the English Friends during the Irish famine of 1847. The amounts already promised or subscribed reach about £20,000.

Several Friends have already gone to the suffering districts to investigate and relieve specially urgent cases, and others will follow. Those going out bear documents from the and Prussian Ambassadors in London. One of the committee is stationed at Brussels to superintend the purchasing and forwarding of supplies. A Hebrew gentleman in London has placed at the disposal of the Friends a warehouse in that city (worth \$3000 a year rent). tree of charge, as a central depot for clothing and materials, the latter of which will be made

up by the women Friends. "After the battle of Leipsic, in 1813, £300,000, or \$1,500,000, were raised in the United Kingdom for the distressed peasantry and others in Germany. No doubt Great Britain will do even more now, for the necessity is greater. Let it be our ambition to rival her in such good deeds rather than in war."

TIME FLOORS THE WALKIST.

Failure of Weston's First Effort to Make 112 Miles in 24 Hours-He Walks 40 Miles

Dozing-An Agonizing Struggle. Weston began his walk of 112 miles within -24 hours on Tuesday night at the Empire Rink, New York, at 24 minutes past 10 o'clock. This time was to include all stoppages for food, rest, and everything, and would therefore necessitate a sustained stretch of rapid walking, or, in more forcible language, Weston would have to walk his best all the time. He commenced cleverly, and his first five miles were made in 58 minute and 47 seconds, a rate which, if he had sustained it, would have made him an easy winner, and would have stamped him as the first pedestrian in the world of any period. His next five miles were made in 1 hour, 1 minute, and 34 seconds. and the next in 1 hour, 5 minutes, and 26 seconds. He had only walked 15 miles, and he already began to show indubitable signs of sleepiness. The next term of five miles was made with evident difficulty in 1 hour, minutes, and 28 seconds. On its completion he stopped and rested for four minutes, complaining to Dr. Hart of his almost

INSURMOUNTABLE DESIRE TO SLEEP. He had not slept during the six hours devoted to that purpose, but only dozed, and now sleep, which mocked his eyelids when he courted it, came to tempt him to defeat. Dr. Flint sponged his head with water slightly dashed with ammonia, his legs were rubbed by an attendant, and his cook brought him some strong essence of beef.

The five miles completing sixty-five of th 112 were made in 1 hour, 3 minutes, and 18 seconds, the next five in 1 hour and 29 seconds.

The cheering here was terrific. But to an experienced eye it was plain that the rally was over. The man was staggering, his eyes fixed, his face pale and drawn, and he was walking mechanically. Wallace, on the seventy-third mile, at his request, ran behind him and lashed his legs, smashing the whip on them; but the go was plainly out of the man and the rounds were done less and less rapidly. until it became plain that he must stop before the completion of the seventy-fifth mile. He wanted only one lap to finish it, but he was obliged to stop. He asked what the time was. One of the judges told him it was then five

minutes past three. "How much have I to walk?" "Thirty-seven miles." "CAN I DO IT?"

"No mortal man could do it in your condi-The poor fellow, full as he is of indomitable pluck, dropped his head, and tears of mortification welled from his eyes. He intimated his desire to say a few words to

the spectators. They at once gathered round, MR. WESTON ADDRESSED THEM THUS:

"My Friends:-I thank you for the encouragement you have given me, and I feel that some explanation is due at this juncture. I am very sleepy. I have walked 140 miles with only one hour's sleep. For the last 40 miles I have been asleep while I walked. I wish you to understand that this is my first attempt to walk 112 miles in twenty four convecutive hours, but it miles in twenty-four conaecutive hours; but it won't be my last during this walk. You who have bets on this race nead not fear that you have lost, as I intend attempting the task again to-morrow. I shall walk on for 25 miles fur-ther to-night, on the 400-mile match, and then I shall take a good sleep, and after being thus refreshed, shall start again on the 112 miles to-

"I feel quite certain that I shall manage the 400 miles, and I will try hard for the 112, and have no fears but I shall do it."

SPEECH OF PROFESSOR DOREMUS. "Ladies and Gentlemen:-I am requested by Mr. Weston to state that in consequence of not being able to sleep more than an hour and a fraction prior to undertaking the abnormal task of walking 112 miles in 24 hours, he abandoned it this afternoon. Having since slept soundly for one hour, he commenced walking at 7 this evening, and will continue until 4 o'clock to-morrow morning. He will then sleep for six hours, and at 10 o'clock (to-morrow morning) will resume his effort to accomplish the astound ing feat of 112 miles within 24 hours.

According to his calculations he is ahead of his time for completing his 400 miles within five days.

"I cannot avoid reference to an important corolarium, in addition to the interesting scientific investigations: that this marvellous feat of physical endurance is being performed without the use of alcoholic stimuli."

SUCH A TEMPERANCE SERMON has never been preached in this or any other

The place was now splendidly filled, and there were at least three thousand present, of whom many were ladies of our best circles. They joined heartily in the applause that followed the Professor's speech, especially the temperance part. In ten minutes the indomitable Weston was out again walking, his pluck as good as ever. "Drs. Tyng and Potter and Mr. Aspinwall were in the private box arrangement, and shouted encouragement to the brave fellow. He now walked like a trooper till he completed the 220th mile, the last 100 being done in 24 hours and 30 minutes.

EUROPEAN FORTIFICATIONS.

Return of the United States Commissioners Sent to Inspect Them.

Early in July last, a Commission consisting of three of the most skilful engineers in the American service, viz., General It. G. Wright, Colonel Michel, and General J. G. Barnard, were appointed by the Secretary of War a board for the examination of the various means of fortifications employed by Russia Pressia Dan. fications employed by Russia, Prussia, Den-mark, and England for the protection of their barbors and the sea coast defenses. The Commissioners have been at work nearly six months. and during that time have made a minute examination of the fortifications at Cronstadt, and number of other celebrated points of defense along the northern coast of Europe At Cronstadt, these gentlemen, accredited they were from the States, were the recipients of the highest military honors by the particular orders of the Czar. Every facility was given them in furtherance of their mission. From each of the forts visited, they were enabled to bring with them such plans and specifications as would prove advantageous in constructing similar ones in our own country. It is understood that they have embodied in their report, shortly to be submitted to the Secretary of War, suggestions by which our own fortifications will be materially strengthened. This report will be submitted to Congress at an early day, where it is to be hoped it will receive that attention which the importance of the subject entitles it to receive.

DELAWARE JUSTICE.

A Trio for the Whipping-post. The Wilmington Commercial, in its New Castle court proceedings, has the following items:-

John Carpenter, colored, who had plead guilty of stealing a cow from John Forward, of Brandywine Hundred, was sentenced to pay \$100 restitution money, costs, on Saturday next, 26th inst., to be whipped with twenty lashes, be imprisoned six months, and wear a convict's acket six months thereafter.

Edward Ringgold, colored, who had plead guilty of stealing forty pounds of wool from the warehouse of Warner & Co., in this city, was sentenced to pay ten dollars restitution money, and costs, and to be whipped on Saturday, 26th inst., twenty lashes, be imprisoned six months, and wear a convict's jacket six months thereafter.

Samuel Scott, colored, was convicted of entering with felonious intent the house of Augustus Hillyard, at No. 204 Poplar street, on the 25th of August last-Mr. Hillyard testifying to seeing the man half way in his bed-room window, and Officer Sparks to arresting him just after he had umped from Mr. Hillyard's shed roof. After the jury was drawn, the prisoner asked for counsel, but the request was not granted. He was sentenced to stand in the pillory one hour, be whipped with twenty lashes next Saturday, and to be imprisoned one year.

-The Green Bay (Wis.) Gazette says Senator Howe of that State was tendered the appointment of Minister to England in a very flattering manner, immediately after the publication of Mr. Frelinghuysen's letter declining that

-A sult was lately commenced in the Fourth District Court of San Francisco, against Pro-fessor Thomas Price, to recover \$25,000 for the loss of an eye, occasioned by the explosion of a bottle containing oxygen, which the Professor

had been using for experimental purposes.

—The "Selectmen" of Rochester seem determined to preserve order at their places of public amusement. At the last meeting of the Council an ordinance was passed prohibiting whistling, screaming, swearing, and stamping at the halfs and theatres. -The capital stock of the Haymaker Base

Ball Club, of Troy, consists of one hundred shares of \$100 each, nearly all of which has already been taken. Strong additions are to be made to the nine, so that the club may hold its own against all similar organizations next ... The source of the wonderful rain-shower on a single grave at Mobile, Ala., has been traced

to a wild-cherry tree in an adjoining yard. The

gentleman who unravelled the mystery says it is quite common at this season to see the sap falling in showers from the wild-cherry, crapemyrtle and swamp-poplar trees.

—The Boston Transcript hints that, in spite of time-honored usage, the officers of a pet University in that neighborhood have just had their catalogue printed where it could be done cheapest, and that consequently the college will lose a bequest of \$25,000, a member of the firm which has usually done the printing having altered his will to that effect. The Transcript anticipates that that catalogue, when it comes

out, will be known as the most expensive docu-

ment, of its size, ever printed in America.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Eastern Question.

Austria and Turkey.

Russia's War Preparations.

The North German Parliament,

Speech of King William.

The Crisis in England.

New Cabinet to be Formed.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Russian and Prussian Interests. St. Petersburg, Nov. 25 .- The press of this city has been officially warned against supporting France, or unfavorably criticizing Germany, the interest of Prussia being now identified

with the latter.

England Not Anxlous to Fight. LONDON, Nov. 25 .- The Times, in an editorial article this morning, intimates that Austria will be firm, without closing the door to negotiations, an attitude England will imitate.

The Prussians in France. LONDON, Nov. 25 .- The Times this morning says there are two hundred thousand Germans in the valley of the Loire. A party of Prussian dragoons on Wednesday entered St. Quentin for the purpose of stopping a railroad train, but their attempt was defeated by the French.

Movements looking to the concentration of the German armies continue in the north of

The Armles About Paris. Large bodies of Prussians are marching south,

o take positions around Paris and near Orleans. Since the last despatches were forwarded, the Germans who had been operating around Rocroy, Rumigny, and Mezieres suddenly departed, going in the same direction.

Several Prussian divisions passed Soissons, going toward Amiens, early in the week, and others were to follow.

The March on Rouen. It is reported that General Manteuffel, leaving Amiens on his right, will march on Rouen. General Manteuffel's headquarters are still at Compeigne. The Prussian entrenched camp at Laon is nearly completed.

The Surrender of Thionville.

The formal surrender of Thionville occurred this morning. The town had been burning since Tuesday last. The Duke of Mecklenburg is urging an immediate advance on the French army of the Loire. Skirmishes have already occurred between the outposts of the armies at Neuville and Maziers in the department of the Gardes Moblies Repulsed.

The Gardes Mobiles of Amiens have been repulsed near Lequesuel by Prussians, and the flight of the French was very disorderly. I Gortschukoff's Reply to Granville.

LONDON, Nov. 25. (Special to E. C. Wharton Smith & Co.)-Count Gortschakoff's official reply to Earl Granville's note is made public here to-day. Its language is calm and firm, but yields nothing. The Times declares England must be equally firm and resolute, yet not to close the door to negotiations.

Russla's Preparations for War-Von Beust's Reply to Gorischakoff, LONDON, Nov. 24 .- The special correspondent of the Tribune at Vienna telegraphs this day: -"It is officially declared here that the Porte will not tole-rate the slightest infringement of the treaty. Gortshakoff's answer to Beust's note is expected to-day. It is believed to be calm, but adhering to the original position.

original position.

'It is believed in official circles that Russia is far better prepared for war than was generally supposed. The News Freie Presss corroborates the report that large bodies of Russian troops are concentrating near Odessa and northeast of Jassy; but, nevertheless, only as a military demonstration.
"The Polock! Ministry has resigned, and the

delegation meets to day at Pesth. Beust will be questioned on his foreign policy, and the 'red book' containing the answer to the Russian note will be laid before the House. Count Andrassy inclines to "A Constantinople despatch says that the German

Ambassador has assured the Porte of the friendliness of Germany. The following in the substance of the reply of the

Austrian Government to Prince Gortschakoff's cir-

insists on the force of the obligations contracted in 1856, which are not to be evaded or annulled. The fact that Turkey can sustain a fleet where Russia cannot is not sufficient for arbitrarily dissolving the treaty. The action of Russia endangers all existing and future treaties. Turkey is respon-sible for the union of the Principalities. Turkey asks that we shall not give our sancton to a breach of the treaty. The mere holiday excur-sions of frigates into the Black Sea, with princes on board, were perfectly barmless. Russia should have shown her dissatisfaction and spoken at the proper time. Austria deplores Russia's determination, and expresses her surprise at it. She points out to Russia the inevitable consequences of the step she has taken.

In a second note from Von Beust to the Adstrian Ambassador, Count Choteck, he denied having taken any initiative in 1867. He proposed a joint action of all the powers; but no independent action, unless consequent upon a Congress, then, could have been serious. Now the greatest apprehensions exist. Excited as the Christian subjects of the Porte are, they will think the occasion is opportune to take in hand the solution of the Eastern question.

King William's Speech on the Opening of the North German Parliambot. BERLIN, Nov. 24 .- The North German Parliament was opened to-day.

The King's speech was read by commission, as follows:

Honored Gentlemen of the Parliament of the North German Confederation:—His Majesty the king of Prussia has been pleased to assign me the duty of open ng the Parliament of the North German Confederation in the name of the Confederate Government. It would have given his Majesty great satisfaction to have been present to-day to thank God from this place for the successes with which the German arms have been favored, and to express to you how, much the national attitude and the unanimity of Parliament in affording the necessary means for carrying on the war have aided these successes by the victories unprecedented in the military history of the world, which, by God's help, have been The King's speech was read by commission, as

gained through the heroic courage and wise leadership of the Germans.

The aggression of France against Germany in July last has been repelled. The French people must have acquired the conviction that the present power, since the destruction of the armies which were sent into the field against us. is not capable of resisting the united military forces of Germany. We might, therefore, regard peace as certain. Had our unfortunate neighbor a good government, the members of which took into consideration their future inseparable from that of their country, such a government would have seized every opportunity to enable the nation at the head of which it had piaced itself by its own act to elect a national assembly and delibrate upon the present and future of the country. But the documents which will be submitted to you will prove that those who now hold power in France prefer to sacrifice the strength of that noble nation in a hopeless struggie.

The incalculable exhaustion and waste which will

The incalculable exhaustion and waste which will result to France from a continuance of the war under the present circumstances must certainly so under the present circumstances must certainly so lessen the power of the country that its restoration will be slower than in the ordinary course of war. The Governments, however, are compelled, with regret, to express the conviction that peace between these two great neighboring peoples, apon a continuance of which they calculated six months ago, will be all the more imperilied by the remembrances which this war will leave in France, when, by the recovery of her own strength, or by alliances with other powers, she shall feel herself strong enough to renew the struggle.

struggle.

The conditions upon which the allied governments would conclude a peace have been publicly discussed. It is necessary that they should be commensurate with the greatness of the sacrifices laid upon our country by this war, which, though undertaken without any reason whatever, was approved by the whole French nation. It is above all things necessary they should establish a safe frontier for Germany against a continuance by future rulers of

France of conquest.

The Confederate Governments feel they can rely npon the North German Parliament not to refuse the means still required for the attainment of these objects. They are convinced that now, when it is a questic p of rendering secure (Here the despatch breaks off.)

British Cabinet Crisis -- Rumors of Changes. London, Nov. 24.—A Cabinet crisis is imminent. All the Ministers are in town, and the meeting to be held to-morrow (25th) will be decisive. Rumors are rife concerning changes in the Ministry, in consequence of differences of opinion as to the policy to be adopted towards Russia and the treatment of the pretensions of that Government. There is a strong belief that Earl Russell is again bidding for power, and he may soon be seen in office. It is believed and he may soon be seen in office. It is believed that Gladstone will be obliged to resign, and that Russell will succeed him. This information is obtained from the highest source. As additional confirmation of the report of changes, it should be stated that Earl Russell had a pamphiet printed on the European-Russian question, which he hurried'y withdrew at the last moment yesterday. Should Russell come into office war will be declared immediately. This morning's Times contains a letter from him, in which he says that if the Car proposes to set aside by force the

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, Nov. 25-11-20 A. M.-Consols, 92 1/ (2023) for both money and account. American securities easier; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 83; of 1865, old, 87½; of 1867, 89; 10-40s, 86½. Stocks dull; Eric Railroad, 19½; Illinois Central, 110; Great Western, 28. Liverproof. Nov. 25-11/20 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 9½d.; middling Orleans, 9½d. The sales the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 95 000 bales, the sales of the week have been 95 000 bales.

that if the Czar proposes to set aside by force the treaty of 1856 let us meet him with force—the sooner

The sales of the week have been 95,000 bales, including 18,000 bales for export and 12,000 for speculation. The stock in port is 374,000 bales, including 28,000 American. The receipts of the week have been 50,000 bales, including 23,000 American. Bread-

stuffs quiet. Lard, 69s. This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 25-2-30 P. M.—Consols, 924 for both money and account. American securities quiet. Stocks quiet. tending down; middling uplands, 95/694/d.; middling Orleans, 93/695/d. Stock adoat, 347,000 bales, of which 228,000 bales are American. California white wheat,11s. 5d.@11s. 6d; new red Western spring 10s; winter, 10s. 6d.@10s. 7d.; receipts for three days, 22,500 quarters, of which 15,600 were American. Western flour, 24s. 9d. Peas, 39s. 6d. Pork 100s. Bacon, 46s. for Cumberland cut. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are steady. LONDON, Nov. 25—2 30 P. M.—Linse of foil easier at

New York Money and Stock Market, New York Money and Stock Market.

New York, Nov. 25.—Stocks steady. Money 4265
per cent. Gold, 111%, 5-208, 1862, coupon, 107%;
do. 1864, do., 107; do. 1865, do. 107; do. 1865,
new, 109%; do. 1867, 109%; do. 1868, 109%; 10-408,
106%; Virginia 68, new, 62; Missouri 68, 91%; Canton
Co., 68; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92%; Erie, 25%;
Reading, 101%; Adams Express Co., 65; Michigan
Central, 120%; Michigan Southern, 93%; Illinois
Central, 125%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106%; Chicago and Rock Island, 1113; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 42%.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

John Hanlou-The Argument on a Motion for a New Trial. Court of Oyer and Terminer-Judges Allison, Lud-low, Peirce, and Paxson. All the Judges sat, constituting a full bench, to

hear the arguments of counsel upon the motion for a new trial in the case of John Hanlon, convicted of the murder of Mary Mohrman. Hanlon's apof the Eurel of Mary Monrman. Hadion's appearance was precisely that he presented while on trial, his dress, expression of face, and manner being unchanged. He was attended by his wife and sisters, and conversed long and earnestly with the latter, exchanging but few words with the former. The attendance of spectators was small, there being a sensel of policemen present to prevent the court squad of policemen present to prevent the court from being overcrowded.

The Court said to counsel that they proposed to

hear the argument as upon a motion for a rule to show cause why a new trial should not be granted. Mr. Carroll, junior counsel for the prisoner, opened the argument, and dwelt at considerable length upon the first two reasons filed, that the verdict was against the evidence and are the verdict was against the evidence and the verdict was against the verdict was against the verdict was against the verdi dict was against the evidence and against the weight of the evidence. He went over the confession testified to by Dunn, pointing out those items which he argued Dunn was uncorroborated and contradicted by the other witnesses on both sides of the case, making in substance the same argument that was addressed to the jury.

Mr. Brewster followed, discussing principally the point that Mr. Hagert, in opening the case for the Commonwealth, stated to the jury, in prejudice of the prisoner's right, that he (the prisoner) was then a convict upon a charge similar to that committed upon Mary Mohrman before she was killed. He said the law that was to be evoked for every man's protection guaranteed to every citizen a fair trial upen the evidence and the law, and nothing else should be allowed to operate against him. Yet Mr. Hagert had said to the jury, before a word of evidence had been spoken, that which in no stage of the trial, if told by a sworn witness, could have been evidence; and yet in a case of life and death the Assistant District Attorney had thrown such matter into the jury-box with damning effect in the first instance, poisoning the minds of the jurors and preparing them to receive everything as proof against the prisoner. He then spoke of the infamous character of Dunn

and the tender years of the two little girls, Caroline Dinglacker and Margaret Conaty, and the effect of an oath upon their consciences; and said that without these three witnesses there was no case against the prisoner. At the close of our report Mr. Brewster was still speaking.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Friday, Nov. 25, 1870.

The loan market to-day is not very active, considering the suspension of financial opera-tions yesterday. The activity in stocks keep up the demand for call loans to the full daily average, and rates are firm, but all applications when supported by safe collaterals, are freely met at 5½ @6 per cent. The discount market continues quiet, but there is rather more good paper offering, and the banks are taking it more freely owing to the improvement in European political affairs. First-class acceptances range from 7@9 per cent.
The gold market is very steady this morning.

with limited transactions ranging between In Government bonds there is also a firm tone

Stocks were quite active and strong. City 6s

A large business was done in Reading Railroad at 51@5134, the latter b. o.; Pennsylvania sold at 59@5034; Camden and Amboy at 115; Philadelphia and Trenton at 115; and Lehigh Valley at 5934; 2634 was bid for Philadelphia and Erie; and 3734, b. o., for Catawissa pre-

Canal shares were steady but quiet. In Coal shares there were sales of Locust

Mountain at 42) \(\varphi \).

The balance of the list was firm. Sales of Central Transportation stock at 50 and Second and Third Streets Railroad at 541/6. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street,

	FIRST	BOAR	D.
\$500 City 6s, New 102%		800 sh Read ls. b10. 51	
8500	do10236		dob60. 51 1/2
\$500	do 10236		do ls. 51
\$5000	do3d.1023d	600	do b60. 51%
\$2000			dob30.51 1-16
	dols.102%		doc.ls. 61
80000	do2d.10234		do ls.slown 🙀
\$1000	dob3.102%		do ,830 61
	Pa 78 C. 91%		dols.b30.51 1-16
90 sh C & Am R. b5.		300	dols.b30.51 1-16
22	lots115		do6. 51
	do115	100	do. 860wn. 51
10 sh Leh V R b5. 59%			do2d. 51
12	doe. 59%	300	
17	dols.c. 59%	300	do 18. 51
100	do 59%		h Phil & T R 115
4			Cent Trans. ls 50
100	dob15. 69%	190 B	Locust Mt 42%

10 sh Minebill R... 20 sh 2d & 3d St.. 54% MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Nov. 25 .- There is not much activity in the Flour market, but we continue former quotations. The demand is principally from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 800 barrels, including superfine at \$4.50@4.75; extras at \$5.65.50; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at \$5.75@6 : Minnesotado. do. at \$6.25@6.50; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6@6.50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$6.25@7; and fancy brands at \$7 25.48, as in quality. Rye Fiour may be quotedat \$5@5.12%. In Corn Meal no

sales were reported.

The Wheat market is hardly so firm, and buyers operate cautiously. Sales of 1400 bushels Indiana red at \$140@143; 800 bushels Pennsylvania do, at \$1:28@1-39; white at \$1:45@1-35; and 4000 bushels No. 1 spring sold on private terms. Rye may be quoted at 93c., for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet and 1@2c. lower. Sales of 1500 bushels old yellow at 85@90c.; we quote Western mixed at 85@85c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 3000 bushels at 53@55c. for Western and Pennylyania.

In Barley and Malt no further sales were reported.

Cloverseed is in demand, and 650 sacks sold on on private terms, and 150 bushels choice at \$6.56. Timothy is quoted at \$4.75. Flaxseed at \$2.10@2.12. Whisky is firmer, and 200 barrels Western ironbound sold at 90c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.) New York, Nov. 25 .- Arrived, steamship Britan-PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 25

7 A. M...... 39 | 11 A. M..... 50 | 2 P. M..... 50 CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer Anthracite, Green, New York, W. M. Baird Steamer Frank, Pierce, New York, W. M. Baird

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, Boston, Sinnickson & Co Sohr James Satterthwaite, Kimmey, Providence, Sinnickson & Co. Schr J. Maxfield, May, Quincy Point, Schr William Wallace, Scull, Abington,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamer W. Whilidin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr. Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to John F. Ohl.

York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Bark Fury, Wilson, 14 days from Almeria via Matanzas, with fruit to N. Hellings & Bro.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to John L. Redner.

Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to John L. Redner.

Schr M. E. Hobson, Bloxom, 1 day from Lebanon, Lel., with grain to John L. Redner.

Schr Annie Narry, Smith, 1 day from Salem, N.J., with grain to John L. Redner.

Schr Ocean Bird, Marsh, from James River, with impher to Collins & Co. lumber to Collins & Co. Schr C. Hardin, Wainwright, from New Haven.

Ship Alice Minnot, from Liverpool, was anchored at Bembay Hook; also, bark Le Baron—reported b Mr. William Marshall, pilot.

Schr William Donnelly, Linch, from Georgetown.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Nov. 25,-The following boats left this morning in tow:-Linnie and Emily, with lumber to Patterson & Linp ncott.

liot Boy, with lumber to Taylor & Betts. J. E. Audenried, with coai to captain. St. Lawrence, with lumber, for Chester. David Heikle, with flint, for Trenton. MEMORANDA.

Br. ship Burmah, Churchill, for Philadelphia, cl'd it Providence 23d inst. Ship Margaret Evans, Lumley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 10th inst. Br. steamer Cuba, Moodie, from Liverpool, at New

York yesterday.

Steamers Rapidan, Whitehurst, and Missouri, Edwards, from Havana; George Washington, Gager, and Emily B. Souder, Crowell, from New Orleans; and Wm. P. Ciyde, Sherwood, from Philadelphia, at Steamer Aries, Wiley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 23d inst. Bark Charlotte, Stief, hence, was off Queenstown

8th inst., and sailed for Falmouth for orders. Bark Olaf Kyrre, Larsen, hence, at Belfast 11th Bark Caleb, Kaiser, hence, passed up at Dardanelles 29th uit. Bark Star of Hope, Peterson, hence for Elsinore,

Bark Star of Hope, Peterson, hence for Essinore, was off the Lizard 8th inst.

Bark Jane, Klatt, hence, at Plymouth 10th inst.

Br. bark James M. Churchill, Seavey, for Philadelphia, in port at Leghorn 2d inst. to sail 10th.

Br. brig Joshua King, Smith, from Texel for Philadelphia, was spoken 18th inst., lat. 39 41, long. 69 14.4

Brig Hattle B., Daggett, hence, at Matanzas 17th instant.

Brig Neuvitas, Trask, hence, at Bucksport, Me., 19th Inst. Schr C. S. Groves, Weaver, for Philadelphia, cl'd

schr C. S. Groves, weaver, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Bangor 22d inst.
Schrs H. W. McCalley, Harvey, from Salem; Mary P. Hudson, Cohen, from Boston; and Maggie Cum-mings, Smith, from Provincetown, all for Philadel-phia, passed Hel; Gate yesterday.
Schr J. B. Ailen, Case, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 23d inst. MISCELLANY

Schr Baltimore, Dix, hence for Boston, with coal, ran ashore on Sunken Marsh, Hell Gate, during the night of 22d inst., and is full of water; vessel in charge of Wreck-master Brown. The cargo of schr Scud. Crosby, from Philadelphia (says a Gibraltar item of the 2d inst.), which was towed in there waterlogged and abandoned, after being ashore, is bring sold. The vessel is undergoing thorough repair.